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THE SALT LAKE HERALD.

Established June 6, 1870.

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH, MONDAY, MAY 7, 1906

10 PAGES. Price Five Cents.

This is a regular newspaper. Sporting gossip, mining news and information, society and theatre stories. There isn't an inch of waste space in all of the 32 pages which go to make up The Herald.

THE ADVANCE GUARD.

THREE BIG WAREHOUSES AGGONIZED BY DISASTROUS FIRE

Work of Dynamiting Walls in San Francisco Attended With Some Risk.

OPEN AIR SERVICES SUNDAY

CURIOUS CROWDS THROTH THE BURNED CITY.

San Francisco, May 6.—The first accident in connection with the dynamiting of dangerous walls by the engineers of the army took place today. Smaller quantities of explosives than were used last week are now being fired, and the necessities of the work are being met by the use of dynamite. This morning the engineers were working in the downtown district. Twice had dynamite been exploded under the facade of a tall ruin, and a third charge was being inserted when the wall fell. Three soldiers were killed, but a mass of twisted iron partly shielded them, and only one was seriously hurt.

A Day of Rest.
This has been the first day of official rest that the city has had since the beginning of its distress. All the municipal departments were closed with the exception of the police stations and hospitals, and Franklin hall, the seat of San Francisco's government was deserted. The police have had little or nothing to engage their attention.

Among the churches the same conditions prevailed as upon the preceding Sunday, open air services being the rule, even where the buildings were unharmed. At Golden Gate park the usual Sunday afternoon concert was given and was attended by thousands. That the people as a whole are beginning to look for some diversion was shown last night, when a great crowd assembled to witness a vaudeville show in a hall on Fillmore street. The authorities, however, at the last moment refused to permit the performance.

Arrests for Selling Liquor.
Two arrests for selling liquor were made today, and as an indication of the determination to suppress the traffic in intoxicants until the saloons are allowed to reopen, one of the offenders was refused bail, and the other's bond was fixed at \$5,000. Coroner Walsh, after visiting his list of victims of fire and earthquake, informed General Greely that the total number of cases handled by his office was 124, of which 124 were identified and 135 unidentified. This report shows thirty-nine less than given by a previous count.

Crowds of the Curious.
The streets of the burned districts were thronged today with sightseers. Every train for near-by towns on the peninsula and every ferry boat in the bay carried a large number of people eager to get their first glimpse of the city's devastation, and almost every third person seen in the streets was in expectation of the crush of people booths of street fakers sprung up over night along the main thoroughfares, and streets prepared to furnish refreshments, and most of them enjoyed a profitable trade. In many instances the booths were labeled with the names of former famous hostesses, and the incongruity of "hot frankfurters, five cents," beneath the "Palace Hotel," provoked a smile from each passerby.

Work of Tearing Down.
The work of construction and tearing down continued today on all sides, notwithstanding the Sabbath. Several hundred frame buildings were being demolished, and foundations are being prepared for as many more. The slow process of tearing down is being employed by many merchants, who are impatient to get their places in the city. The bulk of this work is being done by stevedores, who are using donkey engine power to raze the walls.

HIS INJURIES SERIOUS.

Quartermaster Sergeant Robbins Is Caught Under Falling Walls.

San Francisco, May 6.—Quartermaster Sergeant Charles H. Robbins, attached to the first battery of engineers, stationed at Fort Mark, was caught today in the ruins of a building, in charge of a squad of engineers, he was detailed to raze the dangerous wall in the vicinity of Turk and Mason streets with dynamite, and shortly before 12 o'clock, with two men, he entered the ruins of the old McCormick hotel, at 30 Turk street. Two charges had been exploded and the three men were at work placing the third charge under the ruins of the hotel, when suddenly the walls began to topple.

Robbins' companions got clear of the falling wall and escaped with a few bruises, but Robbins was caught under tons of debris. In some miraculous manner an iron beam fell over him in such a position as to form a shield, and a portion of the falling of the fire escaped dropped as a sort of cage-like protection over him. For about an hour and a half the police and soldiers in the vicinity labored in order to release the imprisoned and mangled soldier. He was hurriedly taken to the general hospital at the Presidio, where his wounds were pronounced dangerous, but not necessarily fatal.

AMENDMENTS WILL IMPROVE THE BILL

Washington, May 6.—Perry Belmont said today what he thought of the proposed amendments to the public bill. He replied: "I believe the proposed amendments will improve the bill, which already covers national and congressional committees, but did not provide for the publication of contributions and expenses until the close of campaigns, while the amendments provide for publication both before and after elections. As the principle of publicity is preserved intact by the amendments, I am confident that no member of our organization will object to them."

DEATH OF WELL KNOWN SHORT LINE ENGINEER

(Special to The Herald.)
Montpelier, Idaho, May 6.—William Hull of this city died this afternoon at Boise, where he went a month ago for his health. He was about 65 years of age, and leaves a wife and two grown sons and two young daughters. He had for years been a railroad engineer, and was one of the best known men on the Oregon Short Line system. His body will be brought to Montpelier for burial. The Masons will have charge of the funeral. Mr. Hull was a brother of Thomas Hull of Salt Lake.

Three Big Warehouses Are Burned Up in Hour on Sunday Afternoon.

LOSS IS NEARLY \$40,000

SPARK FROM LOCOMOTIVE THE SUPPOSED CAUSE.

(Special to The Herald.)
Ogden, May 6.—The most destructive fire that has visited Ogden in years broke out in the warehouse district at the foot of Twenty-third street about 4:30 o'clock this afternoon. Before the flames were gotten under control they had completely destroyed the Boyle Furniture company's warehouse, the Ogden Hide & Pelt company's building and a portion of the warehouse of George A. Lowe & Co. The loss will run up close to \$40,000. The origin of the fire is unknown, but the general belief is that a spark from a locomotive set fire to some of the inflammable material in the Boyle building. Smoke emanating from the Boyle Furniture company warehouse was discovered by a call boy employed by the Union Pacific, who was in the railroad yards at the time. The fire department had not gotten under way before a second call was sent in. The fire boys made a good run, but when they arrived at the scene of the conflagration the entire roof of the Boyle building was a mass of flames, which were eating their way rapidly toward the buildings adjoining. Before the water could be turned upon the flames the entire structure was enveloped.

Heat Drives Firemen Back.
Time and again the firemen were forced to break ground on account of the terrific heat. The fire hose lying along the middle of Wall avenue had to be moved several times to prevent it being scorched and probably rendered useless. The flames spread to the Ogden Hide & Pelt company building, on the north, and the Lowe & Co. building on the south. Seeing that the Boyle structure was doomed, the firemen directed their attention to the other buildings. Soon they were driven from the Hide & Pelt building, which, like the Boyle building, burned under. For a time it looked as if the warehouse of the C. A. Smurthwaite Produce company, which joined the Ogden Hide & Pelt building on the north, would also be consumed. Twice the flames jumped to the roof and elevator cupola, but they were extinguished before they did more than \$100 damage.

Wall Saves Building.
A brick fire wall on the south side of the Smurthwaite building probably saved the structure from going up. An alley on the south of the Lowe building separates that structure from the immense warehouse of John Scowcroft & Sons. As this building is constructed entirely of brick, no alarm was felt as to its safety, although it would have been an easy matter for the flames to have crossed the intervening space. In less than an hour's time the fire had spread to the warehouse, and the firemen succeeded in checking it. The Boyle building was filled with all kinds of furniture, all of which were totally destroyed. In the portion of the Lowe building that was consumed were at great and huge quantities of hardware, which the water and smoke would damage but little.

Losses of Owners.
The approximate loss will net about \$37,000. The George A. Lowe loss is perhaps the greatest, damage to the warehouse being estimated at \$15,000. Included the contents as well as the building, the whole being covered by insurance. The Boyle structure, which was valued at \$2,000, with no insurance. The stock was valued at \$7,000, and was covered by insurance. The stock of the Ogden Hide & Pelt company was valued at \$5,000 to \$6,000, and was covered by insurance. The company's books, together with a large number of valuable papers, were in a safe in the office and on account of the intense heat it is feared they are destroyed. The extent of the loss to the C. A. Smurthwaite warehouse will probably not exceed \$200.

ZULUS WERE SLAUGHTERED

Fanatical Fury Did Not Count Against the Trained Soldiers of Great Britain.

Durban, Natal, May 6.—Colonel Mansell's column, which is pursuing the Zulu rebels under Chief Bambata, was attacked today by 200 Zulus while descending a precipitous hill near the grave of Chief Cetshwayo. Sixty Zulus were killed. Colonel Mansell had three men wounded. Mansell was engaged in a reconnaissance from Port Yolland. He was co-operating with other columns in expelling the rebels from a forest, with a view of cutting Bambata off from escape. He thought the Zulu attackers were Bambata's men. They numbered altogether over 1,000 men, and attempted to employ the crescent formation adopted in the Zulu war, and only Colonel Mansell's timely disposition of his forces prevented disaster. The Zulus displayed desperate fury. They were armed with spears and assegais, and evidently had been drugged by witch doctors, who pretend to be able to render them impervious to bullets.

BOND IS ENDORSED.

Public Sentiment Is With the New Foundland Premier.

St. John's, N. F., May 6.—Public sentiment throughout the colony strongly supports the Bond cabinet's aggressive enactments against the American fishermen, while from views expressed in the British government, which believes the colony's legal rights. The government will employ whaling vessels in addition to revenue cruisers, in enforcing the bait act against American fishing vessels. The new foreign fishing vessels bill is expected to pass the upper house of the legislature tomorrow. Both houses will be prorogued Wednesday.



"It Was Awful, Lady, and Mine Was de Finest Residence on Nob Hill."

SENATOR PETTUS IS YOUNG AT 85

Alabama Soldier and Statesman Has No Thought of Dying or Giving Up Toga.

(Special to The Herald.)
Washington, May 6.—Something unusual is happening in Alabama. The people, unanimously, want Edmund Winston Pettus to continue to serve them in the United States senate as long as he lives. Yet they are preparing to hold an election to decide upon his successor. The reason is that when Senator Pettus' present term expires, in 1909, he will be 85, and the election is to be held because Alabama thinks he will not live longer than that. But Grandpa Pettus is indignant. He says he is as spry as he was at 40, and that he expects to live at least six years of another term. He is a candidate for re-election on the platform, "A man is as young as he feels."

Pettus a Southern Hero.

Senator Pettus had reached the time for chieftainship according to the Osler doctrine, back in '63 about the time he was performing deeds of daring in defense of Vicksburg. He was fighting with the Confederate army. It seems that the situation had become desperate; volunteers were called for a foreign hope. And he did lead where war was hot, and he was a hero. When he was six feet four looming large in front, that protruding lower jaw set on taking those works at any cost. When that tall figure rose and that black mane waved those Texans followed. They loved him for his daring, and when all was done and they learned that he was from Alabama and not from Texas they insisted on adopting him for their state, and by one acclaim he was christened "Old Texas."

Pioneer in California.

Pettus was a forty-niner. He rode from Alabama to California on horseback with a company of some forty of his neighbors. He was a mere lad then, but he had already won fame in the Mexican war, in which he fought. At 35 his record is said to be something like this: Enjoys poker, reads his Bible, loves flowers, runs no bills, carries a red bandana, calls his wife "sweetheart," has a fund of subtle humor, and, being a senator who works, hasn't time to think whether the Grim Reaper is waiting for him or not. Pettus is a good enough platform in itself.

AGAIN A CANDIDATE.

Omaha Bee Editor Wants to Be United States Senator.

Omaha, May 6.—The candidacy of Edward Rosewater, proprietor of the Omaha Bee, for the Republican nomination for United States senator at the coming state convention, will be announced tomorrow morning in the Bee in a signed article by his son, Victor Rosewater, in enforcing the bait act against American fishing vessels. Mr. Rosewater is at present in Rome as the official representative of the United States at the upper house of the legislature tomorrow. Mr. Rosewater has been a leader of his party in this state for many years.

PERSONAL ACQUAINTANCE OF PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT

One-Eared Wyoming Convict Made United States Marshal of Arizona After His Name Had Been Withdrawn on Account of the Scandal.

(Special to The Herald.)
Washington, May 6.—Benjamin Franklin Daniels, who was confirmed the other day by the senate as United States marshal for Arizona, has an interesting Wyoming record. In the early days, when Wyoming was a territory, Daniels, with two or three companions, raided the government corral at Camp Carlton, near Cheyenne, and took away a bunch of mules. Later he was captured by the then marshal of the territory, Gustave Schnitzer, and sent to the penitentiary. Like other convicts he was photographed, and was posed for the picture so that it showed distinctly that he had lost one of his ears. This photograph later was the cause of much trouble for Daniels. In 1901 he was nominated by the president for the position of United States

TRAMPS SHOOT BRAKEMAN

Milan Miller, Short Line Employee. Seriously Wounded by Desperate Hoboes.

(Special to The Herald.)
Boise, Idaho, May 6.—At an early hour this morning a fight occurred on a freight train of the Short Line at Orchard, in this county. Brakeman Milan Miller was shot in the groin. It is not known how the trouble started, but the next train he was taken to the hospital at Salt Lake.

The shooting was done by two tramps who boarded the train at Nampa. It is not known how the trouble started, but a collision was brought on in some manner and the tramps fired on Head Brakeman Anderson and the fireman. Neither was hit. Then the tramps turned their weapons on Brakeman Miller and shot him down. The wounded man was put into the caboose and taken to Mountain Home, where his wound was dressed, and he was put aboard No. 2 morning later and started for the hospital. When the tramps had done the shooting they got off safely, but the two deputies are after them, accompanied by Sheriff Ross of Elmore county and two deputies of this county. In the meantime two suspected men are being held at Mountain Home. They came into that place on a freight following the one on which Miller was employed. Head Brakeman Anderson says he can identify the men wanted, and these suspects are held awaiting his return.

TRADE WITH BRAZIL.

Heavy Balance in Favor of the South American Country.

Washington, May 6.—A bulletin issued by the department of commerce and labor says that the trade of the United States with Brazil aggregates in round numbers \$10,000,000—a larger sum than any year with any country in South America. Imports from Brazil for the fiscal year 1905 aggregated \$2,833,964, and exports were \$10,965,066. The bulletin says the total exports to Brazil show a fall from \$15,165,079 in 1904 to \$10,965,066 in 1905, the decrease occurring chiefly in provisions.

FATE OF RUSSIA IN THE BALANCE

National Assembly, on Which So Much Depends, Will Meet Thursday.

LIBERALS HAVE MAJORITY

WORLD ANXIOUSLY AWAITING THE RESULT.

New York, May 6.—The national assembly of Russia, to which so many hopes for the future of that country are pinned, will be convened at the Tauride palace in St. Petersburg on Thursday, May 10. Never before in the history of Russia has there been an assembly which, with the sanction and approval of the government, has represented the people. It stood before the people as the embodiment upon the outcome of which will depend the future of Russia.

Plan of the Douma.

The national assembly, or douma, was granted by the emperor August 19, 1905, to the jurisdiction of the emperor. It is established for the preliminary study and definition of legislative propositions, which, according to the fundamental laws, go up through the council of the empire to the supreme autocratic authority. The members of the council of the empire, or upper house, one-half elected from the nobility and clergy, would seem sufficiently probable to deadlock the douma should there be any opposition in the lower house. In the manifesto issued on March 6, 1906, was an innocent looking provision, placing beyond the jurisdiction of parliament and consigning for consideration and commissions of the council of the empire the reports of the minister of justice, charges of malfeasance against officials of the government, the establishment of companies with special privileges and questions relating to entailed estates and titles of nobility, etc.

The government retains the power to promulgate "temporary" laws during the recesses of parliament, and as the parliament is subject to dissolution by imperial decree, the government is in a position in time of stress to rid itself of any obnoxious legislature and proclaim such laws as it deems necessary.

Liberals Have a Majority.

Three hundred and seventy-one members have been elected to the assembly, of which the Constitutional Democrats have a clear working majority. The work to be taken by the members is, "We promise to perform our duties to the best of our knowledge and ability in all loyalty to his majesty and in the only of the welfare of Russia." The first and all important matter to come up will be the agrarian problem, and recent dispatches from St. Petersburg seem to indicate that the government will work in accord with the assembly in this matter by proposing the formation of a parliamentary commission to elaborate the call for an agrarian project. This practically means the acceptance of the decision of the Constitutional Democrats. It was first announced that the douma would be opened by the emperor, but this plan has since been abandoned.

WILL GIVE SHORT NOTICE

War Department Wants to Test the Facilities of Concentration in the Regular Army.

Junction City, Kan., May 6.—Among the army officers here it is the opinion that the call for the mobilization of regular troops on the Fort Riley reservation will come at a time when it is least expected. The late lack of information in regard to the mobilization of the troops is considered ominous. "It has become known that President Roosevelt is anxious to test the facilities of concentration under conditions such as would exist were the troops called out quickly for active service."

Should this plan be used the troops that will come here for the mobilization and maneuvers during the summer months will get little if any notice in advance ordering them to move to Fort Riley. The purpose of the plan is to develop rapidly of equipment and concentration. It is expected that there will be between 8,000 and 10,000 regular troops on the Fort Riley reservation during the three summer months. Those that have already been designated for this concentration are stationed in the middle west and some will come from as far north as Fort Snelling, Minn. Most of the troops will come here by marching all of the way, and those from the greatest distance will travel part of the way by train. It is expected that some of the National Guard organizations in the west will participate.

DINNER TO DELEGATES.

Rome, May 6.—King Victor Emmanuel and Queen Helena tonight gave a dinner in honor of the delegates to the international conference on the subject of M. B. Brooks, representative of the United States postoffice, attended.

BLUFFING THE TURK.

London, May 6.—A dispatch to a news agency says that the British fleet, under Vice Admiral Lord Charles Beresford, has arrived in Phalaron bay.

ENTICED OVER THE BORDER AND CAUGHT

El Paso, Tex., May 6.—Aquila Triplett, was caught in connection with land fraud prosecutions, was arrested here today by a United States secret service agent from Omaha. The agent located Triplett in Chihuahua, engaged him and the same place he was stopping and for three months did everything he could to make friends with him, by inducing him to come to El Paso, ostensibly to fix up some mining papers. It was then that Triplett was arrested.

ANTONIUS CHOSEN.

St. Petersburg, May 6.—The monkish St. Petersburg clergy today elected as representative to the council of the empire, Antonius, metropolitan of St. Petersburg, Archbishop Dimitri of Odessa and Archbishop Antonius of Jitomir.

PLACE FOR WITTE.

London, May 7.—The Daily Telegraph's St. Petersburg correspondent says it is reported that Count Witte may be appointed Russian ambassador to Paris.

BOMB THROWN IN ANCIENT MOSCOW

Attempt to Kill Vice Admiral Doubasoff Failed Owing to a Miscalculation.

ASSASSIN LOST HIS LIFE

INTENDED VICTIM SLIGHTLY INJURED.

Moscow, May 6.—A bomb was thrown at the carriage of Vice-Admiral Doubasoff, governor general of Moscow, as he was being driven to the palace today. He was wounded in the foot and his aide-de-camp and a sentry were killed. The man who threw the bomb is reported to have been killed. He wore an officer's uniform. Access to the palace is barred.

Several Bystanders Injured.

Governor Doubasoff was returning in an open carriage from the Tapski cathedral, and the outrage took place outside the carriage entrance to his palace. Several bystanders were injured. According to the route decided upon in advance, the governor general should have returned to the palace by the side entrance, but during the drive he changed his route and thereby ran into the peril he was seeking to avoid.

Assassin's Aim Was Poor.

Vice Admiral Doubasoff's life was saved by the poor aim of his would-be assassin. The bomb exploded on the pavement several paces to the rear of his carriage, hurling the carriage and the governor general several yards backward and tearing off one arm and the face of an aide who was descending from the carriage. Governor General Doubasoff was thrown from his carriage and under the horses' heels. His back was burned and his leg bruised, but he was able to walk unaided into the palace.

The coachman's skull was fractured and he was taken to a hospital. It is thought the assassin was the student in whose hand the bomb exploded Saturday, killing three accomplices, but who at the time was watching the palace from a distance. The assassin was Vice Admiral Doubasoff was appointed governor general of Moscow in December last. He was an aide of the emperor and a member of the council of the empire. Since his appointment as governor general several plots against him have been uncovered. Almost immediately after he had taken office he incurred the enmity of the revolutionists. He entered into a conspiracy to abduct him, but this failed. In January he was advised that an attempt would be made at the celebration of the anniversary of the blessing of the waters to assassinate him. As a result Prince Kostlovsk was arrested and charged with being an accessory to the conspiracy.

Former Attempt Failed.

In March a booby attempt on Doubasoff's life was frustrated by the arrest of a woman, who had actually invaded the palace. She was charged with plotting the assassination of the governor general. Her sister, a chamberlain, had been in the attention of an aide. He noted particularly the luxuries of the woman's hair, which was worn in a style which he protested against. She was seized and searched and a small bomb was found concealed in her hair.

GAPON IN SWITZERLAND.

Russian Anarchist Was Not Lynched by His Fellows.

Chicago, May 6.—"Father Gapon has not been lynched by Russian anarchists. On the contrary, he is in Switzerland, alive and well, as I positively know," said Ivan Ivanovich Narodny in an address before a Socialist gathering on the north side this afternoon. Narodny came to the United States with Maxim Gorky, and was substituted for Gorky as the speaker at the Socialist gathering on account of Gorky's illness. The meeting was held under the auspices of the Industrial Workers of the World. Narodny came off against the arrest of Haywood and Moxey of the Western Federation of Miners and counselled against the assassination of former Governor Frank Steunenberg of Idaho. Narodny added that only last Monday a mutual friend in Washington, D. C., had received a cablegram from Gapon.

MONEY TO BUY FOOD.

Secretary Taft Sends \$300,000 to General Greely at San Francisco.

Washington, May 6.—Following the representation made to the war department by General Greely, commanding the Department of the Pacific, Secretary Taft has ordered the disposal of that of the amount of \$300,000 appropriated by congress for the relief of the San Francisco sufferers. Under this money General Greely will pay for supplies already purchased and others which are needed, including fresh meat which, he says, is indispensable. Supplies heretofore issued, including the tents from the quartermaster's stores, etc., and which had been charged against this appropriation of \$300,000, will be returned to the army and are available for future use.

My boy, there's a dollar awaiting your appearance at The Herald office.

Merle Nichols of the Sumner school got a dollar yesterday.